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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY OCTOBER 8, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2822.

KOREA WILL BE WATCHED

Japan and Russia Want the Little Kingdom.

"THERE will be another Eastern question soon," said Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, a passenger on the America Maru, who is now completing a round-the-world journey, "and it will be the disposition of Korea. The Japanese are now sending into Korea 20,000 men a year, and there are a number of Russians finding their way into the country all the time. The preponderance soon will be of Japanese and then there will be a peaceful transfer of authority if there are no objections on the part of any other power. The Koreans fear this end, though they like the Japanese better than they do the Russians."

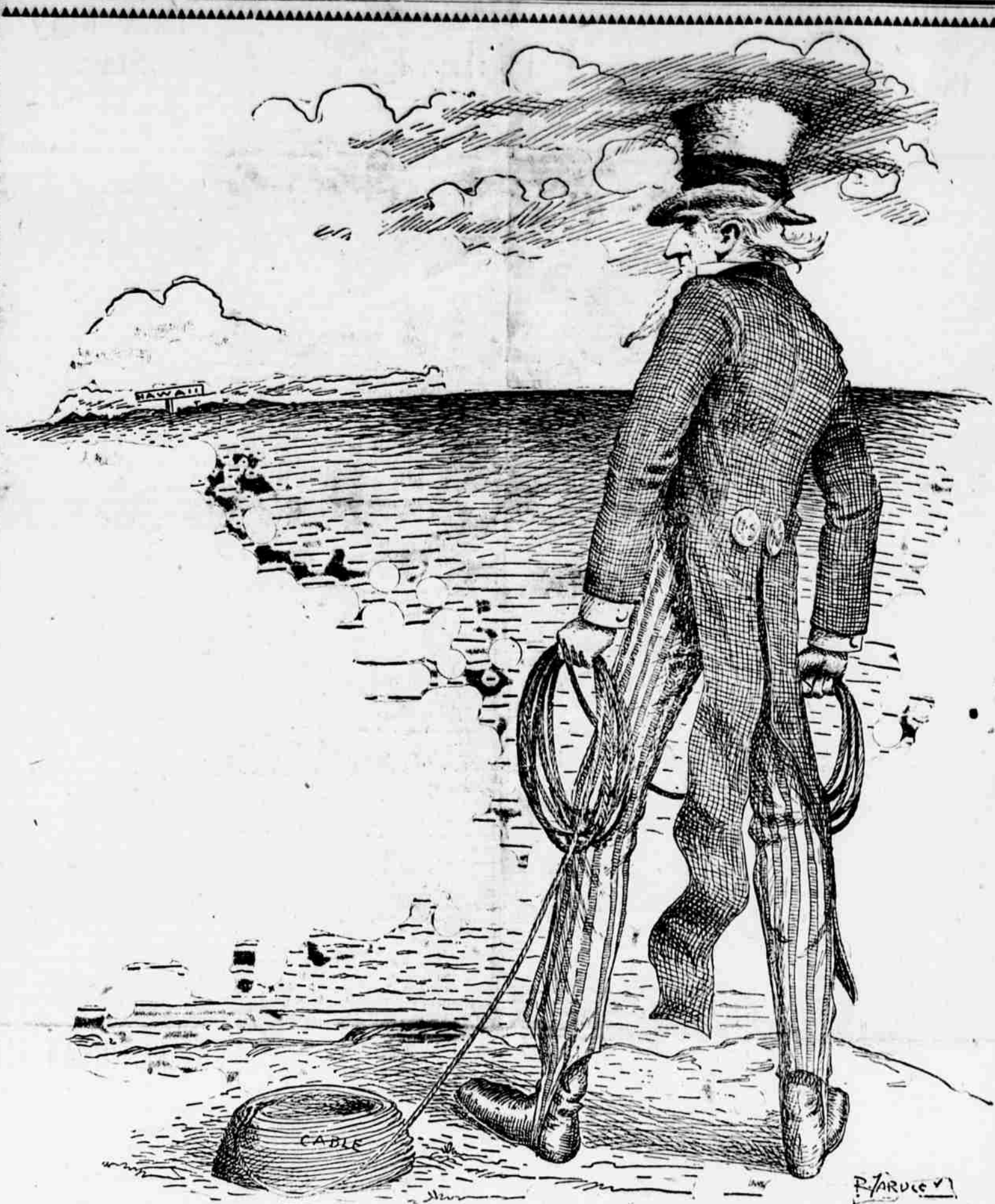
"What the Korean people with whom I talked want, is that the United States declare a protectorate over the country, and exploit it. There is a furor for anything American in that country, and there will be even greater favors and franchises shown and granted to Americans who go there in the future, than have been given to those who have operated there in the past few years. For instance in the case of the mining concession made to Leigh Hunt, he has all the authority to govern and control, in every way, an entire province, and the authorities are perfectly satisfied with his disposition of affairs. This is the tenor of the feeling toward Americans throughout the entire hermit kingdom."

"What is wanted in China at this time is a leader with a strong personality, one whom the people will follow. There is some feeling of loyalty there though it is not so strong as in the case of the neighboring peoples, and if there was a leader who would try and regenerate the government, he would surely meet with success. There can be no doubt but the people of China have learned the lesson that the united powers will not be denied when they want a reform. The lesson cost men and money but it has been well learned and it will never be forgotten. There is no nation in the world which has the future of an awakened China. That people can put in the field 16,000,000 armed men and what they could do if well led would be wonderful. There will be a great change in the nation as a result of the expedition and the breaking of the power of the boxers, and I believe never again will there be such a demonstration against the foreigners. There will be a strong effort perhaps to remake the empire without outside help, but it will be needed and will come in. Perhaps there will be Americans but I believe and hope, as I said in an address at a banquet in Tokio, that the Japanese will take the lead in the building up of the new China."

"Of one thing I am assured, that Russia will not let go of Manchuria. The steps taken there have been remarkable. In the Amur valley there are no Chinese villages. Not many years ago there were any number of Chinese who lived in the valley, to the south of the river. Now the sites of their towns are marked by the ashes of the houses, and perhaps a temple which was allowed to stand. Even the trading boats of the Chinese have been driven from the rivers, and in fact, the only Chinese who are seen in the entire country are in the Russian section, where they are employed by the Russians. Even in Vladivostok the building is done by the Chinese most entirely, and outside the passport employ the southern people when they can get them. But they are determined that there shall be no authority left to them at all. The Russianization of the valley of the Amur is complete."

"I was greatly with the Russian country through which we went in the trip from Moscow to Vladivostok. The wheat crop looked promising, though there is little wheat straw, as the wheat is always short. To the east of the Balkas, there is little snow, though there is a general impression that the entire country always is covered with a deep fall. The cattle are able to take care of themselves all during the winter, as the fall is so light that the beasts can clear away the covering of the grass and keep in flesh. There is a great future for that country, both in the matter of agriculture and the raising of cattle. There is a general atmosphere of plenty, though there is no affluence. The Transiberian Railroad is a great enterprise. All along the line there is an army of people who are engaged in its reconstruction. The ties are being replaced by heavier ones, and the wooden bridges give way to iron ones all along the route. The roadbed is the best I know. There is no trouble, in the slow train, in writing all the time. The time made was about eighteen miles and hour, and we took that train so that we could see just what is in the country. We were very favorably impressed with the line, for though the rails are light, they seemed to be heavy enough for the traffic. The equipment is good and the traffic is very heavy."

"I have no words to speak the full of praises of the Japanese. The nation is heavily in debt. There is no doubt but the money which was borrowed has been spent in the best possible way, for the equipment of the country as to universities, hospitals, and all kinds of permanent improvements, is of the very highest quality. This is an asset and needs not to be renewed. The debt will be paid



UNCLE SAM—Hey Over There! Stand by to Catch This Cable.

PROMINENT NAVAL OFFICER IS HERE

Lieut. Commander Braunerseuther a Passenger on the America Maru.

Lieut. Com. Braunerseuther, U.S.N., and Mrs. Braunerseuther, are passengers on the America Maru. Until he was taken ill five months ago the Lieut. Commander was Captain of the Port at Manila. Before that time he had won distinction by the cleverness with which he got hold of Guam without bloodshed. When the Charleston of which he was navigating officer, hove to in front of Agana, the harbor of the island, Braunerseuther was sent ashore to arrange about the surrender. The Dons were up to some of their tricks of delay, but by opening the letter which the Spanish Governor gave him for delivery to the captain of the Charleston and taking instant advantage of the opportunity it gave him, the young officer got Guam just like picking a present off a Christmas tree. Later he was made Captain of the Port of Manila where he came into close contact with Admiral Dewey and other distinguished men. When taken ill Lieut. Com. Braunerseuther was sent to Japan where, in the hospital at Yokohama, he underwent four operations. His sick leave takes him to California where he will recuperate.

Hon. W. N. Armstrong Going Away.

Hon. W. N. Armstrong will soon leave for San Diego to engage, with a resident there, in oyster culture in San Diego bay. Mr. Armstrong has for years been interested in the production of oysters, and has some bivalves on tap in Chesapeake bay. During a long residence in San Diego he became greatly interested in the place and in its possibilities as a center of oyster production. There is not much doubt that the Armstrong brand of blue points will yet appear on San Diego tables.

ODD FELLOWS TO OWN A BUILDING

Plan to Erect Fine Structure Upon Upper Fort Street.

Plans are being made by the architect for the Odd Fellows for the building which it is proposed to erect upon the plot of the lodge at Fort street and Chaplain lane. There will be submitted to the building committee of Excelsior Lodge, four sketches of the proposed structure. These will include two each for the use of native lava rock and of terra cotta and pressed brick. The latter medium is most favored by many of the men who are in the front of the project, as the result would be a building of a lighter and more handsome appearance. There will be no decision reached until the sketches are ready and then alternative tenders will be asked for the purpose of settling upon the cost of the structure. It is the hope of the lodge that there will be no necessity for the expenditure of more than \$75,000 in the erection of the building. Preliminary surveys of the lot of the lodge have been made. The lot is 123 by 113 feet and will afford a site for a very large hall and series of lodge rooms. It is the expectation that the final decision will be made before the end of the year.

An Editor May Leave.

It was reported on the streets yesterday that Editor Gill, whose difficulties with Judge Humphreys were referred to, perhaps mendaciously, in the latter's brief, was about to leave the paper. The name of Mr. Bonney, a visiting Chicago journalist, and one whom Humphreys is supposed to have met when he visited that city in August, is mentioned as Gill's successor. Inquiry of Mr. Gill yesterday elicited the reply that he knew nothing of the matter.

A PORTO RICAN BURGLAR ARRESTED

Caught Red Handed at Moanalua. Hoodlums Beat a Woman. Slept on Car Track.

There was considerable doing in a small way in police circles yesterday, and the list of arrests for the day was a fairly representative one.

Manuel Gudiño was arrested for assault and battery on Manuel Jesus Jesus was decorated with two lovely black eyes, and bore other marks of persecution.

Ab Chew was hauled in for needless driving. Kiviki complained that a wahine named Loi had assaulted him, and the immediate presence of the amazon at the police station was requested.

W. Lupena was arrested on a charge of larceny in the second degree.

Jose, a young Porto Rican, is, if appearances do not mislead, a bold, bad burglar. Mounted Patrolman Gumpfer noticed the fellow at Moanalua yesterday, and not liking his looks, watched him. He was seen to enter a dwelling house from which the inmates were absent, and after a while to make his exit. Gumpfer accosted him, and after a brief confab, placed him under arrest on a charge of burglary. W. Faby, Keakakal and Cyrus Kallina, three hoodlums from the upper valley of the Nuuanu, got into trouble for an alleged assault on a woman on Sunday night near the brickyard. The trio is said to have set on a young native woman and beaten her so shamefully that she has been under the tapa ever since.

Archie Jackson and D. McFee, while under the influence of liquor, played cuevy chase around the face of Che Sang, who, as his name indicates, is neither of Irish or Dutch descent. Messrs. Jackson and McFee spent the evening in a well-ventilated, mosquito-proof cell.

A quartet of drunks topped off the motley collection. Among them was a blue jacket, who was discovered by Chester Doyle lying in a state of stupor across the trolley car tracks. He was very drunk, and Doyle undoubtedly robbed the fender of the next car of a job.

HEAVY GUN SHAM FIGHT

National Guard In Big Practice Camp.

PRACTICE in battle with small arms and artillery will be the fall maneuver which is laid out for the First Regiment of the National Guard of the Territory. The species of sham battle which is to be used as the basis of the outing of the troops, will be a new one, and will be more elaborate than any other which ever was given here.

The sham battle will be against an entrenched foe, there being representations of men standing, kneeling and lying in trenches, placed in an advantageous position, and the attack of the army, of which the various companies of the regiment will be the component parts, will be made according to the rules of such assaults. While there has been no actual decision made as to time or place, it is now expected that the outing of the troops will be taken November 2nd and 3rd, and that the place chosen will be Nanakuli valley near Waianae. Final choice will be made Sunday, when Col. Jones, Lt.-Col. McCarthy and others of the regiment will visit the proposed field of battle for the final consideration.

There are many considerations which enter into the proposition. Not the least is the matter of the cost of the transportation of the men and the supplies to the place chosen for the site of the camp. This will include as well the supply of horses for the handling of the guns and the pieces themselves, which cost something in the way of transportation. With the small appropriation at the command of the regiment it is necessary that all these matters be given full and careful consideration and that any decision that is made shall be in the light of what is to pay.

The plan for the camp will be to make it a holiday turnout. Thus the men will be taken down to the site of the camp on trains on Saturday afternoon, in time to permit of all the necessary duties being performed before the coming of the night. Everything will be in readiness for the soldiers. There will have been squads of men at work preparing the tents, the company streets and the kitchens and other necessities against the coming of the soldiers. The entire camp will be under canvas. In addition the squads will have prepared the enemy, in the shape of the fortifications, and the figures of the supposed defenders. For this purpose there will be placed dummies in all the positions of defenders of trenches. There will be some slight rifle pits, and the whole will be so placed as to make it a natural defensive position.

The reason for the proposed choice of the Nanakuli valley is that in it there is nothing but a few cattle which might suffer from the bursting of shells or the scattering fire. At the same time the high cliffs all about the valley offer a chance for observers to keep behind the guns and yet have a view of the work of the fire. The plan will be to have the army move up the valley in force, stopping at various distances for the purpose of unlimbering and firing upon the fortification. This will give to the men and officers alike practice in computing distances and firing at elevations. There will be then a supporting fire from the companies which will be unlimbered, so that there will be present in the sham battle every arm of the service except the cavalry, which from the very situation of the enemy would be impossible of use.

The plan of the commanding officers now is to take for the practice of the men the Driggs-Schroeder nine pounders. These are the heaviest pieces in the local armament, and are magnificent arms, the only possible reason why they may not be taken being the fact that their great weight may make them too unwieldy. The second pieces are the Hotchkiss two pounders, and these are sure to be in the armament of the attacking force. The Maxims and Gatlings will not be taken with the regiment as the intention is rather to gauge the accuracy and results of longer range fire than is obtainable with the rapid fire small guns. There is on hand an amount of ammunition for all these pieces, and the practice fight will be full of noise and smoke.

It is the intention to ask the officers of the regular artillery here to be of the party and to judge the results of the fire. There is to be a whole day given to the battle which will be waged among a grove of algaroba trees, the camp being broken and the return to the city made on Sunday evening, so that the men of the regiment will not be away from their labors more than a part of Saturday.

The Amy Turner arrived at Hilo on Tuesday, being seventeen days out from San Francisco. She had some trouble while loading at that port because of the strike. Mrs. Warland, Miss Warland, Mrs. J. G. Ward, W. Ward, wife and three children, came over on her as passengers.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

KOMEL

Is steadily growing in favor among people who appreciate good things, and is rapidly becoming the favorite family drink.

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SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

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Soda Water, etc., delivered free to all parts of the city. Island orders solicited.

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The big freighter Oregonian has just brought us a large ship. Jewels and Ranges, making our stock complete in twenty-nine different styles.

Jewel Stoves for wood, all sizes.
Jewel Ranges for wood, all sizes.
Jewel Stoves for coal, all sizes.
Jewel Ranges for coal, all sizes.

A number of each kind are fitted with our new special hot water coils, ready to be connected to the boiler.

We make a specialty of this work, which is performed in an up-to-date manner, at a reasonable cost.

Hot water can be obtained in a few minutes after starting the fire, by using our method.

We carry all the parts for our stoves and ranges, enabling us to replace any breakage or loss caused by accident, or wear or tear.

These celebrated Jewel Stoves and Ranges are made from the very best material, and are constructed on scientific principles, thereby obtaining the greatest amount of heat from the least amount of fuel.

We deliver to any part of the city, set up the stove, and connect to the chimney, free of charge (boiler connections extra), and guarantee our work in every respect.

If you purchase from us, we will make special allowance for your old wood or coal stove, regardless of the kind.

Call and inspect our samples on the second floor (House Furnishing Department), and be convinced that you can get the best at a reasonable price.

P. S.—The S. S. Californian, due here in two weeks, will bring us a very large shipment of our celebrated Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Boxes. Refrigerators at \$10.50 and upwards, and Ice Boxes at \$7.50 and upwards, made of hard wood and elegantly polished. It will pay you to wait, as you will save money by buying a Gurney, as they use less ice than any Refrigerator made.

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Store open from 7:30 a. m. to
5:15 p. m., Saturdays included.

Bullets Were Not Poisoned.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—The examination by chemists of the bullets, which caused the death of President McKinley, shows no trace of poison.

It is rumored that the foreign member of the Tramways syndicate, who has been in town, will, on his return to London, recommend that tramway fares be cut to 2½ cents.

HUELO IS NOW AWAKE

The Arrival of the
Claudine is
the Cause.

MAUI, Oct. 5.—Huelo, which has been a sleep-hollow of a place since the abandonment of the plantation several years ago, is waking up from its slumber. It has a steamer now! Quite a large crowd of Hawaiians were present at the landing upon the arrival of the Claudine last Wednesday. The steamer brought some boilers, a chaffin and other mill machinery, which though delayed several months by the strike in San Francisco, had at length arrived in Honolulu. The steamer will now call in at Huelo regularly, having recently made a five-year contract to convey the sugar of the Maui Sugar Company to Honolulu.

The framework of the little corrugated iron mill is all up, and the engine room is situated in the hollow near the landing, and as Huelo has an abundance of water, it will be a very easy matter to flume the cane. W. H. King, of Waialua, has the contract for constructing the mill building.

FOREST BURNER HELD.

George Elbert (or Albert), who the sheriff holds in durance at Waialua, will probably soon be brought to trial for setting fire on the Government land at Waialua, back of Keolu. The residents in that vicinity seem to believe that they have a perfect right to burn off Government lands, and the place where Elbert admits he set the fire is in the midst of the forest, two miles north of the ditch. If this fire had not been stopped, a burning similar to that of Hamakua, Hawaii, would have taken place. So there is a disposition to make an example of some of these careless people. Elbert is a cranky fellow, and a full-blooded Hawaiian, whose native name is Keahonui.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Fire Claims Commissioners at Waialua courthouse have had their time fully taken up by claimants since the 2d. Quite a large number of Chinese and Japanese lost property at Kahului in plague times.

On Sunday, the 13th, Dr. E. G. Beckwith will probably preach a sermon in memory of President McKinley. By January 1, 1902, the line of steamships between San Francisco, Honolulu and Kahului will be running. Alexander & Baldwin are the Kahului agents. The steamers will take passengers.

Dr. W. D. Baldwin today departs for the Coast, after several months' visit at Huala.

Large tanks are soon to be set up, probably at Kahului, and pipelines established between the main tanks and Spreckelsville, Hamakua, Paia and Kihui. This system is for the purpose of supplying the crude petroleum for fuel to the various plantations.

The regular island convention for Maui teachers will take place the Friday after Thanksgiving Day, at Maunaloa Seminary, Paia. Miss Mosser and Mr. F. P. Rosecrans have charge of the program.

There are some cases of whooping cough in Kula.

Upanakua is having frequent rains. Miss O'Leigh, one of the new teachers at Maunaloa, is a great addition to the Paia Foreign Church choir.

During September 29th Miss Dowdle, of Makawao, was thrown from her horse and quite seriously hurt. Her left arm was broken just below the shoulder. Dr. W. F. McCook and Dr. W. D. Baldwin were summoned.

During the afternoon of the 4th the Ladies' Reading Club of Makawao met at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia.

On the 2d, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Nicoll returned to Hamakua, after a trip of several months to Scotland.

During the week James Kirkland, manager of the Kahului store, returned from a business visit to San Francisco.

Weather—The drought continues.

THE SEARCH FOR CARTER'S PLUNDER

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Government officials, says the Chronicle, have learned that \$200,000 said to be a part of the money embezzled by Charles M. Carter, now serving a five year sentence at the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary, have recently been taken from Chicago depositories to some eastern city, and that secret service men have gone to the place to seize the funds.

Last week government authorities located \$200,000 in cash and securities in a safe deposit vault at Huntington, W. Va., and during July real estate worth \$100,000 conveyed by Carter to a brother and uncle, was impounded by appointment of receivers. The present location of the \$400,000, which consists of cash and securities, has not been made public.

Marion Erwin, special Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who came here to file proceedings against former Captain Carter to recover part of the booty, left suddenly to follow up information as to the whereabouts of the \$400,000, which he stated he found had been on deposit in Chicago until recently.

United States District Attorney Sol Bethwa and Lawyer M. H. Whitney, local receiver in the case, in speaking about the matter, said it was expected all the stolen funds would be found in a short time.

Within ten years three regular lines of first-class steamships have been established between New York and Mediterranean ports. Now Boston is to have a new line of its own to the same ports. Two new direct lines to South American ports are under way. Ships are sailing direct from Gulf of Mexico ports to European and Asiatic countries. The services of the various lines between the United States and the islands of the West Indies have been brought almost to perfection. Soon we shall have great ships sailing regularly to the Philippines.—Saturday Evening Post.

BERSEEN CLOVER AND CAROB BEAN TO GROW IN HAWAII

The cultivation of berseem clover, a product of Egypt, and of the carob bean from Algeria, is to be attempted in the Hawaiian Islands. Carob trees, other than the algaroba variety, are already said to be growing in Honolulu, and if they can be found will be grafted with the finer product of Algeria, and an attempt made to make the crop of some commercial value.

David G. Fairchild, who visited Honolulu three years ago with Harbour Lathrop, has just returned to Washington from a tour of Egypt, and has brought with him seeds of the clover and sprouts from the carob trees which he is ready to forward to Jared Smith, chief of the Agricultural Experiment Bureau here, upon application. Mr. Smith was formerly at the head of the bureau in Washington in which Mr. Fairchild was employed, and this, coupled with the fact that Mr. Fairchild made a study of conditions here three years ago, has led him to make the offer that he has, believing that those products could be successfully cultivated in the Islands. "Mr. Fairchild has just come back from Egypt," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "and has brought with him a quantity of this berseem clover. He writes that he is willing to send me some if I can place it in good advantage. Berseem clover is the best, and the principal forage crop of Egypt. The seed must be sown on rich and well irrigated lands. It is sown in November, and the first cutting is made within fifty days. It can be cut several times, and ripens rapidly in warm weather. I expect to get enough seed for sowing from a quarter to half an acre of land, and intend to place it all in one place. Rice or taro land is the best for growing the clover, and the seed will be placed with some good party who is willing to try the experiment. Berseem clover is a good crop to try, but it needs rich soil, and it must be well irrigated.

"Mr. Fairchild also brought from Algeria cuttings from the best varieties of the carob bean, and I have already sent for some. I have been told that there already are trees of this species in Honolulu, and I would like very much to learn where they are, so that they might be grafted with the sprouts from the finer varieties. The pods have a commercial value for feed. The bean is eaten by the peasants, and also makes good feed for stock. One tree has a big yield, often from 50 to 100 pounds of pods on a single tree. It is a cultivated plant in the same sense that the orange and apple are cultivated, but requires little care. I have ordered cuttings of good varieties which will be grafted with the trees here, if I can find them. Carob beans to the value of \$100,000 are annually imported at New York, and are used considerably as a surrogate in the brewing of beer. The bean is extensively cultivated in Sicily, Algeria, Turkey, Greece, and Austria, and is said to be very remunerative. A tree pays about five dollars per annum. There is no reason why the carob bean should not be cultivated with profit in the Islands. I will have plenty of seeds, but it requires a year or two to get sprouts big enough to graft."

THE HAWAII MOSQUITOES

The following is from the Washington Star:

In connection with that world-wide topic of present interest, mosquitoes, it is usual to regard New Jersey as their most cherished habitat, but anyone who has spent a week or two in Honolulu will be inclined to dispute that conclusion.

While in New Jersey during the summer months the night's rest is sure to be disturbed by the music and various attacks of this insidious pest, in Honolulu, both by day and by night, at all seasons of the year, life is made miserable by their attacks. In the daytime a species somewhat light in color, and both males and females, wearing striped pantaloons, infests the gardens and verandas. This army is reduced at sundown and another variety, as somber in aspect as the night in which they commit their deeds of darkness, and who defy net-proof rooms and all known exterminators.

The reason given why Honolulu is particularly plagued with mosquitoes is that owing to its natural situation, overlooked by lofty hills, the trade winds that otherwise would carry them out to sea, sweep them above the city, leaving them to increase rapidly in number. Be this as it may, Honolulu, a little paradise in other respects, has been so troubled by mosquitoes that they have driven them and other noxious insects the authorities, in an unenviable way, were persuaded to import the mynah bird from India.

In his native land the mynah bird bore the highest reputation for many desirable qualities, to which he added a persistent warfare against pernicious insects, but after a short residence in the Islands, when a sufficient time had elapsed to enable him to get a grim grip with both his yellow feet on the palm boughs and take a good look over the situation, the climate or some other cause seemed entirely to change his disposition. Instead of setting to work to rid the Islands of mosquitoes, he was so charmed with his new surroundings, which he found exactly suited to the requirements of the mynah bird, that he straightway proceeded either to kill or drive out to sea all the beautiful native birds for which the Islands were celebrated in fact, for the ownership of the whole of Hawaii as far as birdhood was concerned.

It was still fervently hoped that when this brigandage was accomplished he would take up the business for which his services had been enlisted, but whether the Hawaiian mosquitoes have a different flavor from those of Madras and are unpalatable to the taste of the mynah bird is not known, only he soon made it plain that he infinitely preferred grain and bananas, and in addition to their destruction, he has so multiplied in number in the Islands that you may now see his shiny black coat, with the white-tipped wings, and hear his impudent call from one of the Islands to the other.

The fact that among the personal accomplishments of this peculiar bird is a talent for mimicking the human voice and learning many curious tricks, is not regarded in the Islands as compensation for his total failure to carry out the obligations for which he was brought to those shores, and for his infamous treatment of the native birds. What to do with the mynah bird is a question which has now entirely superseded that of how to get rid of the mosquitoes.

Japanese Ship Subsidies.

Japan was not slow to imitate certain European nations in the adoption of the subsidy system, and to all appearances has, like Germany, obtained something for her money. Complications are, however, somewhat difficult, because the Japanese companies which receive subsidies are under an obligation, if required, to carry mails, and no portion of the payment is specially earmarked as being in recognition of that service.

The Hongkong and San Francisco line, which comes second in importance, a payment of something like £100,000 pounds is annually authorized. The contract demand in this case is for a service of at least every four weeks with three steamers of at least 6,000 tons gross, and a minimum speed of 17 knots.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE.

"I believe I saved my (nine-year-old) boy's life this winter with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says A. A. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis., U. S. A. "He was so choked up with croup that he could not speak. I gave it to him freely until he vomited, and in a short time he was all right." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

TROUBLES OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

Anglican churchmen have a greater knack of airing their grievances before the general public than any other body religious, moral or political. By their peculiar display of their inward relationship, the churchmen of Honolulu have made the outside world believe that they are in a parlous state, and now some of them have come to believe it themselves.

The profession of Christianity needs much outward demonstration, so that it is quite natural to expect some inward grace, but it is not altogether sympathetic to expect too much while the church retains so great an admixture of the human element. It is not what churchmen are, it is what they aspire to be.

The church holds out a lofty ideal for its members to aspire to. Unfortunately, churchmen have lowered the standard, so that the height is lost, and they do not reach even their own standard. Religion, which demands the life, the soul, the all, of mankind, occupies but a small space in their life. With the churchman his church is only esteemed on a par with any of his other societies, societies not so high. The time he devotes to public worship by which the strength of his adherence is noted and reckoned—is the least possible, while the church demands from him morning and evening prayer throughout the year. He does sometimes carry his pocketbook with his prayer-book, but his offerings are not always a tithe of all he possesses. Yet he expects his church to be the best in the land, and talks about it being asleep, and gives cause to the local papers to ventilate imaginary troubles, bordering on disruption. If there are more than one or two real grievances in the church, we should very much like to know their nature, especially if it is in our power individually to alleviate or remove them.

We have just returned from a very minute inspection of matters pertaining to the church in the great world, and the only feeling we cherish is relief that the church in Hawaii is free from so many of the evils which afflict the church abroad. Here there are no religious troubles, though it is no fault of some ill-natured weak-kneed Christians that some were not created. For instance, no precious time is wasted on ritual discussions. No parish is disturbed by vagaries of either clergy or laity. There is no heartrending heresy dividing families. The little schism which exists in the outskirts of the city of Honolulu could be healed in five minutes. There is no fearful depression for want of funds to carry out works of charity. No clergyman goes to bed to dream of depredation acts, or wakes up with a load of debt on his mind. If there are any personal enemies now existing, they are very quiet. The pitiful and silly political squabbling and cutting and distorting the church for a time, but the innate homeliness of the Honolulu atmosphere returned. Consequently we think the church in Hawaii can hold its own, and has cause to be grateful that God has prospered it so much, in spite of other difficulties which, no doubt, are good for us, and will be removed when no longer so.

Not infrequently we hear of a person's staying away from church on account of some friend dropping in just before the time, for starting out, and out of politeness he has remained at home, because he lacked courage to say that he ought to go. Courage would not be lacking if the appointment was to transact any other business. Our advice is under the circumstances to invite the friend to accompany you to church.

Mau Wants a Preserve.

There is but one thing for the people of Maui to do, and that is to stand to the back of David Haighs in his demand that a preserve be established on Maui. The government owns large areas of timber land, or land which may be made timber land, entirely around Haleakala, and reaching from far below the timber line, almost or quite to the summit. Such of this land as is not under lease should at once be strongly fenced and not a hoof of cattle, or horse, or any other live stock allowed inside such enclosures. The government owns other large tracts in the same area under leases which will soon expire. These lands should never again be leased, but should be fenced and treated as above suggested. These lands, properly protected against the ravages of live stock, would with but little assistance, soon reforest themselves with forests which would not only insure a more general rainfall but which would also eventually become a source of revenue to the government from the sale of surplus timber. Stand by Haighs, and let us protect our forests.

Lionel Stagger, well known in the west under the names of Wasservogel and Waterhouse, has been arrested in New York for using the name of Homer Davenport for swindling purposes.

CUPID AND HIS PETS

Department Rules
They May
Stay.

Prince Cupid's pets sent to Honolulu from Australia may remain in the Islands and the bond upon which they are now held in custody by him will be exonerated. In a letter received Saturday by Jared Smith from Washington, the desired permission is given, though the Department of Agriculture intends to discourage the importation of all animals or birds likely to be liberated, and refers particularly to the "California Linnet or house-finch, the English sparrow, rabbits and other rodents."

The English sparrow is already in the Islands, as is also the rabbit, and consequently they cannot be sent out again, but any further attempt to bring in rabbits or animals of that nature will be promptly stopped.

The opinion in reference to these questions was written by Dr. T. S. Palmer, assistant chief of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In his letter he suggests that consignments of birds and animals which are to be kept in captivity may be admitted and on this ruling, the later consignments of Prince Cupid of kangaroos will also be released from bond, also the laughing jackasses sent to Fred Wundenberg. In case of doubt regarding the admission of birds and animals, which may come within the provisions of the act, Dr. Palmer advises that Henry W. Henshaw be consulted, and that his advice be followed by Mr. Smith. Mr. Henshaw was formerly chief of ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Palmer highly compliments him, stating that he has a wide knowledge of such matters, and that it will be safe to follow his recommendations. Mr. Henshaw is now at Hilo.

The following extract taken from the letter received Saturday refers to the importation of birds and animals:

"The fifteen weaver birds and the two tree kangaroos to which you refer can be admitted without much danger."

In general I would suggest that you admit consignments of birds which are to be kept in captivity, as well as animals intended only for exhibition purposes. So far as possible importers should be discouraged from bringing in birds or animals which are likely to be liberated—especially the California Linnet or house-finch, the English sparrow, rabbits and other rodents. It may not be feasible under the present law to re-export or destroy these species, when imported from San Francisco or other Pacific ports, so they should be kept out if possible, as there is more danger in their introduction than in that of many species from the Orient and Australia."

THE AMERICAN GIRL

Is She Losing the Beauty That
Was Once a National Boast?

Bright eyes, rosy cheeks, an elastic step and a good appetite are the birthright of every American girl. These are the conditions that denote perfect health. But, unfortunately, every day are seen girls with pale, sallow complexions, languid, round shouldered and listless, and the question is often asked whether the woman of today has lost the healthy beauty which was once a national characteristic. One of the most common afflictions of womanhood is anemia, a watery condition of the blood. This causes untold misery and often leads to other and even more serious diseases. It can be cured, however, as the following interview in the Harrisburg Star-Independent will show. Miss Annie L. Reed, of No. 910 Green street, Harrisburg, Pa., who has been a sufferer from this trouble, in answer to a reporter's question, said:

"Yes, I am entirely well now but I was a very sick girl. About five years ago I had an unnatural craving for highly seasoned food and after that I was afflicted with headache and my heart would beat about twice as fast as it should. My limbs got so weak that I had to rest on every step when going up stairs. The color of my skin was like that of a dead person. My limbs and, in fact, my whole body would swell at times. The doctor who treated me said my complaint was anemia."

"The doctor told me if I had let the disease go a few weeks longer I would have had dropsy. I was under his care for several weeks, but with little change for the better."

"How, then, were you so completely restored to health?" asked the reporter. "I had been sick for two months when I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In about a week I was feeling better. The headache left me and I began to get stronger. I took the pills for six weeks and became thoroughly cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness. At all dealers or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

General Echeverria, commander of the Venezuelan gunboats, is reported to have been captured and shot by the Colombians. General Hernandez is also reported to be a captive of the Colombians.



Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages. Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles. When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convinces us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of American
Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
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We have a full line and sell them at
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ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time
keeping and lasting qualities, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
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H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Down Again

In prices is the market for
flour and feed, and we follow
it closely.

Send us your orders and they
will be filled at the lowest
market prices.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents
upon a hundred pounds of
feed should not concern you
as much as the quality, as
poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and
Portable Track For Sale by The
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24"
gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2"
wheel base, 36" wheels, cylinders
10" x 14", slide pump and injector,
weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-
gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons,
rings and stems, hangers, springs,
shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups,
etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24"
gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base,
single pony truck in rear, weight 8
tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank,
cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted
with saddle tank.

One SPARE SMOKESTACK, spare
hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and
wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.
Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling
railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE
TRACK, with steel sleepers of the
Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PER-
MANENT TRACK, together with fish
plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge,
and practically in good working order.
The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4
tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on ac-
count of increasing the gauge of roads,
consequently necessitating new rolling
stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alex-
ander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or
the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Ka-
hului wharf, Maui.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY
forbidden to go on any lands in the
possession of E. C. Greenwell without
permission, or they will be prosecuted.
Kealakua, Hawaii, September 23,
1901.

2219 E. C. GREENWELL.

THE THIRD JUDGESHIP

Not a Propitious Outlook for It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—There have been some discussions during the past week here about a new circuit judge for Hawaii. The Attorney General, Mr. Knox, has the matter under consideration and is expected to determine whether a new judge is necessary. If so, it is likely that in the course of time a man will be named.

President Roosevelt is showing an inclination to name for office all those men whom his predecessor, President McKinley, had fixed upon but the understanding about a new judge for Hawaii is believed to have been so indefinite that President Roosevelt will probably go over the ground himself anew and pick out a candidate to his own liking. As Secretary Cortelyou, who served President McKinley most faithfully and who knew all the details of the late President's wishes, is to continue with President Roosevelt the latter will be in possession undoubtedly of whatever advice on the situation President McKinley had.

Mr. F. W. Hankey, who came here months ago to represent the Hawaiian bar in the charges against Judge Humphreys and who still lingers, although he plans to leave this city tomorrow, tarrying, however, some time in Chicago before he sails for Honolulu, said President McKinley a considerable time ago about the extra judgeship. "I have not seen President Roosevelt regarding the matter," said Mr. Hankey at his hotel today. "I do not believe there has been any important development yet."

If a new judge is to be appointed Judge Humphreys will undoubtedly attempt to influence the appointing power in favor of a man of his own way of thinking. Making the most of his emergence from the cloud of charges over him, he continues during his stay here to assail the Dole government on every occasion and to poison the minds of officials against the administration in the islands. As previously stated in these letters he has openly boasted that he was going to have the scalp of Gov. Dole dangling at his belt.

The entire cordial seems to be fully restored between him and Mr. Hankey. The judge has continued his calls at the Ebbitt House, where Mr. Hankey stops; he seeks information from the clerk at the counter about Mr. Hankey's movements and date of departure, and then gives Hankey the glad hand in the corridor or in room 122 upstairs. "I have no hard feelings against Hankey," the judge remarked in one of his confidential bursts recently. "The two are great friends."

Mr. G. T. McCrosson, the attorney who has been in Washington looking after the application made by Sam Parker for the lease of government lands in Hawaii for irrigation ditches, has returned to San Francisco.

Business in the various departments of the government has been at a standstill during the past week. For three days the departments were closed out of respect for the dead president. There was a great influx of Senators and Members of Congress incident to the State funeral here and the last rites at Canton, but there was almost no discussion of public questions or of the programme for the approaching session of Congress particularly as touching legislation that would be of interest to the Territories. It seems plain that the shipping interests on both the Atlantic and the Pacific will undertake vigorously to secure subsidy legislation again this winter. It is difficult to estimate just how far the occlusion of Senator Hanna and Gen. Grosvenor, in legislative affairs, through the death of President McKinley, will affect the aspirations of shipowners. As some one remarked the other day on newspaper row, when a late arrival from Ohio heaves in sight nowadays he receives, in the language of the latest con song, the invitation to "Go way back and sit down." New York is in the saddle.

But Gen. Grosvenor, chairman of the House committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, where the ship subsidy bill was born, has been maneuvering to get Representative Littlefield, of Maine, on that committee in the next House, believing that Mr. Littlefield will be a tower of strength in Gen. Grosvenor's behalf and that the Maine man will confound the four Republican recalcitrants on the committee who confounded the Ohioan's plans last winter. Representative Stevens, of Minnesota, a member of the committee who is in accord with the plans for a ship subsidy that will improve shipping on the Pacific, because of the long transportation lines that stretch out of St. Paul towards the western coast, stated while here last week that he doubted whether any subsidy bill could pass this winter. "It ought to pass," said Mr. Stevens, "but there is the natural prejudice of the people against subsidies and then most of the material that goes into ships now is made by the steel trust. In placing a subsidy on ships we shall be playing right into the hands of that trust."

The old time saying: "The king is dead, long live the king" is exemplified in the smoothness with which the new administration of President Roosevelt is proceeding. There were some apprehensions for a day or two but they have been dispelled and, save for the black trappings of woe, which still hang on the business buildings of the city, there is little outwardly to show that a new President is in office. Save for the new

SUGAR NEWS.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO'S CIRCULAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Sugar—No changes since September 21 in the local market or for export to Honolulu, dry, granulated for local consumption still being quoted at 4.85c. Basis—September 21st to 25th, no sales; consequently, basis for 96-degree centrifugals in New York remains at 3.75c; San Francisco, 3.75c. London Beets—September 21st to 25th, 78 6d. Dry Granulated, New York—No change.

London Cable—September 21st, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 9d; fair refining, 8d 9d, against 11s and 11s 9d, respectively, same date last year. September beets, 7s 7 1/2d, against 11s 11 1/2d, corresponding period last year. October beets, 7s 8 1/2d, against 10s 2 1/2d, corresponding date last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail reports from New York, under date of 21st instant, reveal no change in quotations or conditions governing the raw sugar market. Refiners are apparently out of the market. European beets easier.

Refined is in moderate demand, with no special indications. Cuba—In consequence of the low values now prevailing, considerable discouragement over the prospects for the coming crop is revealed by the anxiety of planters whose only hope for the future appears to lie in the possibility of favorable action on the part of the next Congress, meeting in December, upon question of free admission of Cuban sugars into the United States.

European Beet Crops—The following is Mr. Licht's latest estimate of the European beet sugar production of the 1900-1901 campaign, as compared with that of the previous year:

| | 1900-1901 | 1899-1900 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Germany, tons | 1,975,000 | 1,798,631 |
| Austria, tons | 1,095,000 | 1,108,007 |
| France, tons | 1,170,000 | 877,350 |
| Russia, tons | 915,000 | 905,727 |
| Belgium, tons | 240,000 | 302,855 |
| Holland, tons | 180,000 | 171,029 |
| Other countries, tons | 375,000 | 253,929 |
| Total, tons | 6,050,000 | 5,518,045 |

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

There is plenty of money to be invested in Hawaiian shares, but the majority of the would-be purchasers want the very bottom prices and the result is that while there is a much greater demand than there is a supply, more bids than offerings, the prices have not improved to any extent. Though there is a chance that there will be some lower quotations marked up, the immediate prospect is that there will be a stronger market before there is any substantial decline. There are many buying orders on the books of the brokers but it is impossible for them to get the blocks wanted.

The feature of the week was the sale of Hilo Railroad bonds, the \$100,000 of the new issue being captured without any hand playing. This perhaps will be all of these bonds which will be put out here. The reports from the coast are that there will be a good price paid for a bond back of which is a substantial company, and this leads to belief in the report that B. F. Dillingham will sell the rest of the Hilo Railroad bonds in San Francisco. The demand for other bonds is as good as ever, and there seems to be no let up in the desire of the old reliable backers of Hawaiian enterprises to take all the securities that may be put out of this kind.

The market for shares was without special feature, though railroad stock seems to have been off a shade during the week. While there were sales at 95, the taker being regarded as an insider by the street, there are rumors of sales even lower than that figure, but there have been no such reports on the Exchange. Another stock which has not figured in the published reports but which is being traded in rather extensively and sensationally, is Hawaiian Agricultural Company. This stock has been on the decline for some time, having come down from about \$300. There will be sales reported within a few days, the agreement having been made yesterday, for a transfer of this stock at \$250.

As marking the end of the active week there was a block of 400 shares of Ewa sold yesterday between boards which was not long in the search of a taker. The block was in the hands of Lovekin and was taken by Carter at 25. While this was a quarter below the ruling quotation, it was a large block and the sale was made without any cutout at all, which was desirable, owing to the fact that there was a speedy return desired. Okala is reported down to \$9, and there seems to be a tendency to hammer some shares, especially of the outside plantations.

Taking it altogether there is a better feeling, and one which will send the market up with some sort of move when dividends begin to come in more rapidly. There will be a sorting out of the stocks which will prove gilt-edged soon, as the plantations are reported pau grinding with the exception of Ewa and Kahuku, where grinding will be completed very soon. There will be reports within a short time which will show just what may be expected from each company.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

It was almost a clear sheet during the past week in so far as real estate sales went. The market has nothing of interest in it at the present time, though there is a feeling that with the strengthening of the shares market there will be a better chance for the men who want to dispose of their real property. While there have been no sales to record which are of moment, there are several building projects which have reached the important stage. The plans for the Hall & Son building are in the hands of the contractors, and the bidding will be concluded next week. This building without doubt will be of stucco, as the firm want it in the shortest space of time, and this will not permit of taking the months necessary to send the plans and have the terra cotta made. Architect Traphagen has made plans for both kinds of structure and will have no difficulty in getting plenty of bids on both sorts of construction. Among other proposed structures which will be offered for bids during the coming week will be the Young Women's Home and the Swanzy residence. The former will be located upon the upper end of Pensacola street, while the latter will be upon the slope of Round Top, on the Ewa side of the Manoa road, and about half way up the hill. It is understood that this will be one of the best residences in that section of the city. The plans are by Dickey & Newcomb. The brewery people are contemplating an addition to that structure, and plans have been made, but nothing will be done until after the meeting of the board next week.

The athletes of Yale and Harvard defeated the Oxford and Cambridge men in track and field events at New York by a score of 6 points to 2. The Englishmen won only the long distance races. The times for the half mile and mile runs were 1:55 3-5 and 4:10 1-2.

W. F. REYNOLDS.

ROAD INTO THE VALLEYS

Electric Route to Touch Swamp Lands.

PLANS for the filling of the swamp lands along the sea front from South street to Waikiki, from the valleys have been proposed in number, but only one has gone so far as to have money subscribed for its carrying out. This is the Manoa and Palolo Railway and Land company.

The plan of this company is to build a line of railroad and use it first for the bringing of filling to the low lands which border the sea front of the city from Kewalo to Waikiki. The capital stock is placed at \$200,000 and there will be issued bonds to the amount of \$100,000. Of this amount there has been subscribed stock amounting to \$160,000. There has been purchased for the company the B. F. Dillingham property at the head of Manoa valley, the former site of the dairy farm, and from this will be taken most of the earth proposed to be used in filling low lands. The amount of soil which can be taken from this tract is estimated at about 2,000,000 cubic yards. In addition there is a plan to run a branch road from the main line at the mouth of Manoa, into Palolo valley. In the latter there is as much earth and rock available as may be wanted for filling purposes.

The line of road from the mouth of Manoa will run directly toward the sea to a point on a line with Queen street if extended. There will be such extensions made as may be necessary to reach the various portions of low lands as may be contracted for by the company. Down the proposed line of King street the road will be run to South street, so that there will be at that point a connection with the lines of the Hawaiian Electric Company, which it is expected will furnish the power for the new company.

Such a line of main road, with an extension to Waikiki, would reach not less than 500 acres of lands which may be ordered filled at any time by the Board of Health, or which may have to be prepared for building purposes. Into these lands it is estimated that there would be poured 2,500,000 cubic yards of filling. In addition to this there would be something like twenty per cent as much earth used in top dressing along the route of the road. It is estimated that the earnings of the road in filling alone would approach gross close to a million of dollars. In addition to this it is claimed by the men interested that there would be profit in carrying freight between the downtown district and the valleys.

Captain Norman W. Griswold is at the head of the promotion of this company and it is understood that Col. George W. Stone, of California, one of the heavy contractors in San Francisco, has stock and will furnish machinery. The plan would be to construct the line with light rails, and later, in the event that it was desired to make other use of it, to lay a heavier line of track. Rights of way have been secured for much of the way, and there is a belief the road would pay, if the contracts already offered are finally taken. The plan is to have the excavation made by steam shovel, and the land which would be cleared would be a valuable asset when levelled and ready for cultivation. In case the road is built it is understood that it will be used only for freight, that is filling material. If it is a success, it is thought likely that the next legislature will be asked for a right to operate as a passenger line and the road will then be made an independent traffic route. It is expected that the money will be raised within the next month.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
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In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Australasia, the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Establishes upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukui Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukui Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

D Will Keep I SCLEAN I And PURE I N And in Good Condition. I F One Pint will make a Bucket of the best disinfecting I E Medium I Price 25c per Pint. I T Put up in gallon, 5 gallon and barrel containers. I N Hollister Drug Co. I E Fort Street.

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SO-BOS-SO (KILFLY)

A Liquid Mixture Designed to Protect COWS AND HORSES From Torture by Flies



A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 20 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the larksome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and oftentimes obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial.

We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu,
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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Per Month, Foreign \$.80
Per Year 5.00
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—Payable in Advance—A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8,

If President Roosevelt carries a gun for anarchists it may not be necessary to pass any laws to keep them out of the country.

The fact that President Roosevelt is carrying out McKinley's policy to the letter, gives encouragement to the anti-Dole plotters.

There is so much trolley talk in the air that Honoluluans begin to wonder if, in the long run, they will have any driving streets left.

Perhaps Mr. Krueger will visit the United States after all, now that the country has a descendant of the New Amsterdam Boers in the Presidency.

With a cable to San Francisco the news of the world, copiously drawn upon and clearly presented, will be a daily feature of Hawaii's favorite journal.

Admiral Cervera was beaten badly enough at Santiago but of the three flag officers engaged he has had the easiest time with the American public since.

There have been none of the law's vexatious delays in the case of Chongsoo. He has been railroaded to a death sentence with a speed and at the same time a propriety which has redeemed New York court procedure from many a past disgrace. The country has been spared another "highly" like the trial of Guitreau, for which it is visibly grateful.

It appears from Mr. Swanzy's statement that the planters have not contracted for 25,000 Porto Ricans as a New Orleans press dispatch announces, but that they intend to keep on bringing these people so long as they will come. Perhaps 25,000 may ultimately arrive. In that event our Latin population will be a remarkably strong element in Hawaiian affairs, the Portuguese being numerous already.

The method of selecting jurors in Judge Estee's court is the one which the Advertiser has been urging ever since the notorious Humphreys began to pack juries for the injury of people he could not control or had reason to dislike. Judge Estee's method of selection is by lot. It is the only one that is either American or fair, and the quicker all the judges adopt it the sooner the time will come when law, in this Territory, will be synonymous with justice.

The probable nomination of Roosevelt in 1904, means that the tide will stand the best chance on the other side. The game will be to pit one New Yorker against another. Such a contest would be a battle of the giants, for there is no discounting the high ability of Hill and the affection of the Democratic party for him. At Kansas City last year his presence among the convention delegates brought out a prolonged tumult of enthusiasm which alarmed the Bryan managers.

The exercises at Oahu College yesterday were impressive and full of promise. The encouraging fact about them was not more the visible presence of a fine new structure as the loyalty to the needs of the college of men who have it within their power to make the institution live up to its opportunities. The best asset any school can have, aside from its character, is a large body of earnest, rich and generous friends. With this possession Oahu College is now endowed, and it is therefore sure, with good management, of becoming more and more of a helpful and inspiring force in the moral and intellectual life of the Territory.

It is not true as a writer in the Washington Star affirms that the day mosquito is a serious pest in Hawaii. The insect is rarely seen except around deeply embowered homes and in the midst of jungles. The modern house, reasonably open to the sun and air, knows nothing of the day mosquito, nor do stores and offices. As to the night mosquito its name is legion but if recollection serves, the mosquito of the New Jersey lowlands and of marshy tracts generally on the Atlantic seaboard, is larger and more voracious. One is not poisoned here as in the East by mosquito bites and as for the anopheles, the disease-carrying insect, the species is unknown in Hawaii.

The Examiner contains a letter under a Honolulu date line which gives a most sensational account of the Hamakua fires and the results to sugar estates in the neighborhood. The Chronicle, on the other hand, quotes some one who has advised "received after the closing of the ordinary mails," about a drenching rain in the district where the fire was under way. Both stories undoubtedly are the work of stock-jobbers, one representing the bear and the other the bull movement in the sugar trade. If truth about Hawaiian business matters they will do well to quote no "private advice" of brokers and will compare any sensational news they may get from here with the matter-of-fact reports regularly made to such responsible San Francisco houses as Williams, Dimond & Co. and Welch & Co.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN YOUTH.

In one of the essays read at the Mothers' and Teachers' meeting yesterday it was said that too much religious training in early childhood is not productive of good results in after life. Of course too much of anything is logically more than is good to have, but assuming the thought to be that young children may be alienated from the practice of religion by having it made an irksome and continuous task, we want to give it our full faith. When one gets at the truth in the old saw about the worldliness of minister's sons and deacon's daughters—truth which takes note of all the exceptions that prove the rule—he comes to the point made in the essay. The late Robert J. Ingersoll always said that it was the everlasting religious drill in the home of his father, a clergyman, which roused his hostility to the body of doctrine and set him thinking on critical lines. There is, to be sure, another view of this phenomenon. "The Spectator," he of The Outlook, suggests, in his essay on Heredity, that the qualities most developed by the parents are used up or so weakened by use that they cannot be transmitted and that the youngsters only inherit the qualities which the parents have neglected or repressed. Thus the offspring of very religious persons derives no religious instincts; and instead, succeeds to the worldly inclinations which the father and mother, in their lifelong efforts to be good, have avoided, held in check or concealed. But all this raises a psychological query that need not be pursued into the mists; the question is whether, irrespective of parentage and heredity, it may not be possible to so disgust a child with church and Sunday School and religious admonition and discipline at home as to make him a non-religious person in after life.

A vision rises out of the distant past. Ten boys in a village of nine hundred people and six churches, boys of New England ancestry and uncommonly religious parents, were early "dedicated to God." On Sundays they were washed as clean as hot water and candle soap could make them; dressed in their decorous best and taken to church. For each one there had been a meager breakfast, a table grace and family prayers beforehand; at the church there was an interminable sermon, not a line of which the poor lad understood, and some droning music that added to his uneasiness. After church he was solemnly escorted home, his tight shoes creaking under his furtive footsteps and given a piece of something cold for lunch. Soon he went back to Sunday school which lasted an hour and a half and which involved, among other items of unhappiness, the deposit of a valued penny in a wooden box for the "support of the missions in the Sandwich Islands." The afternoon seemed everlasting but an evening praise service with a sermon attachment was to come, and it was nearly nine o'clock before the luckless lad found himself in bed. Was it any wonder that, after a few years, the ringing of church bells became an intolerable clamor to him from which he escaped in the direction of the woods and streams?

But religion was not alone for Sunday. In that village it was for every day. It darkened all the gladness of the week; it kept the lad from the circus and gave him the donation party instead; it exposed him to the good advice of every old woman of either sex; the horror of having to be a minister instead of a warrior when he grew up. He hated his meager essays at joy—a minister indeed! one of those poor, meek creatures he used to see in shabby coat and fixed smile who was humbly thankful when his congregation gave him a pound party. But the lad never dared complain of the prospect, because the domestic constables of the time brooked no intolerance of the religious life. They were Hebrew in their severity. The boy had to take his medicine—but he stopped taking it forever as soon as he became a free agent.

Now there were ten lads who should have grown up to succeed their fathers in the church. "Train up a boy in the way he should go," quoted the Sunday School Superintendent, "and when he is old he will not depart from it." But all these did. Of the survivors not one is even a church-goer. One hates the sound of a hymn tune; another finds that the noble precepts of Scripture became meaningless to him in youth by constant repetition and they awake no interest in him now; one became a drunkard tramp, another a showman, another a rather brazen drummer. Some succeeded in reaching high places, but they did not mount to them by way of the pulpit steps. Today there are none of the ten in the old church but there are some noble men there who never, in their youth, knew anything about religion. They went to it because it offered such inviting contrasts to their own hard past at home. The son of a jailbird became a minister. The son of the village sot is now the principal of a great school and a faithful church-going man. A boy who drove cows past the church when the bells were tolling the immediate hour of service, is a village father now and a deacon-to-be. Congregational to the core and the parent of girls in the Sunday school. These ultimate professors of the faith were fortunate in that religion was not made distasteful to them when they were boys. Verging on man's estate, with maturing minds, they were attracted to it at first because it was something new and different and finally because it appealed to their ripened judgments and their receptive consciences. And there you are! What is the moral? Oh we leave that to the consultants.

CHANCE TO DEVELOP WATER.

There is no reason why if the proposed syndicate which was after a license to develop water rights in the Kohala and Hamakua districts really wants to get into the irrigation business, that it should delay until Congress acts upon land laws. The fact that there is a tremendous supply of water in the Waipio gulch, that it has a great fall, and also that the Bishop Estate would rather license a company to develop it than do the work direct, should engage

the attention of the minded men of the syndicate. It might not appeal to promoters with so much force.

The estimate of the amount of water in the Waipio gulch is without doubt a conservative one, as there is no record that there ever was a season when the stream in the gulch was not fairly full. This being the case the problem seems to be one involving the carriage of this water. The engineers who talked of high suspension of pipes in the transportation of water from the high table lands across deep gulches, should see in the carrying of water from grades high up the canyon, a feat of less hazard, owing to the fact that there is always a hill side against which the lines might be anchored.

It would be an inestimable boon for the plantations if there could be found a means of getting water upon the lands of the Hamakua district. On both sides of it are streams which have sufficient capacity to prevent the lands from becoming parched and dry. Either from the Hilo district or from the Waipio and its adjacent territory, there might easily come enough water to prevent a reenactment of the scenes of this past summer. The inquiry of the Bishop Estate will tend to make this end more easy of attainment and any responsible company which wants to invest in the mere matter of supplying water to the users on the high lands, may have a chance of bidding, if the reports prove to be correct.

AMERICANIZING THE ISLANDS.

Under the title "Hawaiian Islands Come High but are Worth the Price," we find the following article in print over the signature of W. P. Macdonald of the U. S. Treasury Department.

From what I saw, the Hawaiian Islands will cost the United States a vast sum of money before they are completely Americanized. American institutions, while making rapid inroads, are not yet as thoroughly established as they might be, but of course it requires time for such developments, and altogether the progress made in this direction is satisfactory. While Hawaii will cost this government a great amount of money, there is everything to lead to the belief that we will receive in return equal benefit in one form or another as an inevitable result.

The sugar raising industry in the Islands is pursued with remarkable profit. It is estimated that some of the plantations there yield an annual gain of 50 per cent, while very few pay their owners less than 20 per cent. This is an enormous rate of profit—so great, in fact, that almost every bit of available land is utilized in sugar raising. The result is that very little territory is left for the production of other necessities.

It is a remarkable fact that none the less actual fact that almost everything that is used upon the Hawaiian dining table is produced in the United States.

There is a vast amount of talk about the Americanization of these islands, the term being used by the carpet-baggers here as patriotism was by the men whose employment of it as a "last refuge" drew the sneer of a great Englishman. Nevertheless there were certain things done by Congress in framing the organic law of the Territory which, while not intended to check or repress Americanism, are having precisely that effect.

We refer principally to matters pertaining to the suffrage. This is the only part of the United States where the use of a foreign tongue, to the total exclusion of English, is among the qualifications of the voter. That tongue is Hawaiian. Any one who knows it and no other, may, being sane, unconvicted of crime and of suitable age and sex, cast a vote in this American Territory. Naturally a man who can neither read, write nor understand the English language remains to all intents and purposes a foreigner. The suffrage law as it stands encourages him to remain foreign. He has no political incentive to become American; and he cannot reason that goal until he gets in touch with the language in which American principles are taught. If the object of Congress was to Americanize the Hawaiian then every effort should have been made to induce him to learn the national speech. As it is he was studiously exempted from a requirement, the observance of which would have made him American sooner than anything else.

If Congress will take up this subject in a broad and wise spirit there will be no opposition here from any class of white voters save those adventurers who are trading on the American name for their personal advantage and who hope to ride into power on the backs of Hawaiians who are unable, from their ignorance of English, to know how they are being misused.

A STRENUOUS LIFE.

President Roosevelt wrote an article on Gov. W. H. Taft of the Philippines, in August last, for The Outlook which now appears in the issue of September 21st of that paper.

"Judge Taft combines as very, very few men can combine," says Mr. Roosevelt. "A standard of unflinching rectitude on every point of public duty and a literally dauntless courage and willingness to bear responsibility, with knowledge of men and a far-reaching tact and kindness which enables his great abilities and high principles to be of use in a way that would be impossible were he not thus gifted."

"President McKinley has rendered many great services to the country; and not the least has been the clear-sightedness with which he has chosen the best possible public servants to perform the difficult tasks of acting as first administrators in the Islands. Such was the service he rendered when he chose Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen and afterward Judge Hunt as governors of Porto Rico; when he chose General Leonard Wood as governor general of Cuba, and finally when he made Judge Taft first governor of the Philippines."

Mr. Roosevelt then describes at length the difficulties Judge Taft encountered in trying to establish civil rule, and declares that the Tagalog insurrection was kept largely under way by moral aid it received from certain sources in this country.

"Any action," he said, "of the commission, no matter how wise and just, was certain to be misrepresented and bitterly attacked here at home by those who, for whatever reasons, desired the success of the insurgents."

Mr. Roosevelt then tells of the danger of friction in the Philippines between the

Scrofula

This root of many evils—
Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—
Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Elias Varnoy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any signs of the scrofula returning.

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Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

military and civil authorities. He continued:

"Fortunately we had at the head of the War Department in Secretary Root a man as thoroughly fit for his post as Governor Taft was for his."

According to Mr. Roosevelt the army has grown more and more efficient under Secretary Root's management. He declares that neither the governor nor the secretary was incapable of understanding the pettiness which makes an official, even in high office, desire to keep official control of some province or public work, not for the sake of the public work, but for the sake of the office.

Mr. Roosevelt declares that the insurrection is fast being put down, and that the islanders are being employed in the government works, wherever Governor Taft can place them. He adds: "The statement at home, in Congress and out of Congress, can do their best work by following the advice and the lead of the man who is actually on the ground. It is therefore essential that this man should be of the very highest stamp. If inferior men are appointed, and, above all, if the cause of spoils politics fastens itself upon the administration of our insular dependencies, widespread disaster is sure to follow."

"Gov. Taft," he says, "left a high office and accepted an arduous undertaking in the Philippines, entirely from a sense of duty. But he gladly undertook it; and he is to be considered thrice fortunate. For in this world the one thing supremely worth having is the opportunity, coupled with the capacity, to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which is of vital consequence to the welfare of mankind."

When the President wrote these words in August last, he little dreamed that he himself, was on the eve of facing "one of those opportunities supremely worth having" on a vastly larger scale than he had so generously declared was before Judge Taft.

PEOPLES' BANKS.

There is a saying in Germany, that "Whoever sets up Raiffeisen (or Peoples' Banks) pulls down the poor houses."

One of the most remarkable evolutions in industrial labor, within the last half century, through Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and France, is the creation of co-operative or Peoples' Banks. They now number over seven thousand, and have been established in the first instance by philanthropic men who studied the needs of the poorer classes, and led them into a system of self help by which they drive off the usurers, and do their own banking. The stockholders, managers, and financiers of these banks are the farmers, peasants, and small traders. In the year 1896, the transactions of these institutions reached the enormous sum of \$750,000,000, and they are now strong forces in the financial world. Many of them do not loan on the average, over \$10 to a person, and thousands of loans act amounting to fifty cents each are made.

The principle on which these banks are created is "to organize the credit" of the poor. The small farmer and the small trader is unable to borrow small sums from the regular banks, and is driven to the usurers. In the Peoples' Banks these individuals are united in co-operative associations, their credit is united, their savings are collected, and the members guarantee each other loans, and by this union of forces the banks are able to borrow large sums from the capitalists and regular banks, which are, in turn, lent to the members at low rates of interest. The losses of these banks, in spite of the small financial resources of the members, are insignificant. The loans are generally made on the credit of character, and not on assets. The workmanman becomes his own capitalist, and in the communities where the banks are well established, the moral tone of the people is raised and the unconscionable money-lender leaves. Even the saloons are often closed because no drunkard is allowed to join these Associations; they act incidentally as the most effective temperance reformers. They also educate, as no one can join unless he can read and write and help in the examination of accounts. In Italy, the priests of the Roman Church say, "these banks do more to make good men than all preaching."

The general method of starting a bank is this: several hundred of the small traders or farmers in a community subscribe to the stock for which they pay on time. The shares are often \$1 each. The stockholders select their own committee of management. Every loan is passed upon by the stockholders in a general meeting. The applicants for loans must state the reasons for asking for them. The business is not left to officers who may make errors. "Is a man industrious and honest?" is the main question. The Association guarantees the loan. The members are helping each other by united action. If a poor woman is industrious she may obtain \$3 with which to buy a pig and for this loan she will pay six per cent interest instead of fifty per cent to a usurer.

These banks, having "organized the credit" of the poor, and having proved their own reliability, obtain large loans on long periods from the capitalists of the great financial centers, and this is loaned to the humble peasant. The bonds of these banks are regarded in Italy as more secure than those of the Government.

The first organizer of these Popular or Co-operative Banks was Schulze-Delitzsch in Germany. He was a philanthropist. His system after it was well established, extended through Germany. Bismarck, fearing that this organization of credit would interfere with the autocracy of the State, opposed it; he even offered Government aid so as to bring them within his control. This was refused on the ground that the central idea of the business was that the people must help themselves, and do their own thinking. By the year 1892, over four thousand of these banks were in existence. They are of vast use in aiding the small traders and farmers. At about the same time, Raiffeisen in western Germany started another system of Popular Banks, with the same motive. These have proved to be of inestimable value in "organizing the credit" of the poor. Then Luzzatti took the matter up in Italy. He too, "capitalized" honesty. The Bank of Milan, started on a capital of only several hundred dollars, was so successful that in 1892 its transactions reached \$100,000,000. From Milan, these Popular Banks have gradually extended over Italy and now more than two thousand of them exist. They bring the poor men together, collect their earnings, lend them money, and make each one a brick in a great financial structure of credit, drive off the usurers, and can at any time borrow enormous sums from the capitalists, which moneys are loaned out in small amounts to the members of the Associations. It is estimated that out of 650 of these banks, only eighteen per cent of the members are "rich" and eighty-two per cent are "poor." In 1892 the loans of the Rural Banks amounted to over \$200,000,000. In many of them, the surplus earnings are not divided but are used as additional capital and for charitable purposes. They are not intended to be money making institutions, but though they take only small rates of interest, usually six per cent, they do accumulate considerable surplus.

These banks have become such moral forces, the Church of Rome has taken up the matter, and encourages the priests to organize them in their parishes, on the ground that if the people are aided to better their material conditions this will make them friendly to the Church. The "Small Credit Bank of Barmen" advanced in three years over \$1,500,000 to its members, and did not lose a cent. In addition to these banks, are the "Casse Rurali," which provide for another class of the poor. Dr. Wallenberg started them in 1882. Members of the Associations must be able to read and write their own names. So the peasants learn to read and write in order to become members. Every loan must be promptly paid. A drunkard must reform in order to join and borrow a little money with which to buy a calf or some chickens. A considerable part of Italy is now occupied by the Popular Banks and the Casse Rurali societies, and they are all managed by the people themselves, and at a small expense. It is said that Italy will be slowly regenerated through these institutions.

In Belgium there are twenty-three of these banks, and their loans reach \$50,000,000 a year. That of Verviers has 2,395 members, made up of little traders, who wish small loans. The Mutual Bank of Ghent loans over \$2,000,000 annually and loses nothing.

This movement has extended to Switzerland. The rich and the poor are treated alike. A watchmaker borrows in order to complete a few watches and the shepherd gets a loan for the purchase of goats. The "Schweizerische Volksbank" in 1895 loaned over \$30,000,000.

In France co-operative banking is in a backward state. Napoleon III tried to create them with State money, but the people were afraid of him. The French lack confidence in themselves. The peasants are ignorant and most conservative. Several of the Popular Banks have been established in Paris and in the provinces. M. Jules Simon's words are that "the greatest banker in the world is he who disposes of the mite of the poor."

Henry W. Wolff is the author of a large and valuable book on the subject of Popular Banks. In it he has gathered an immense amount of data on the matter. He declares that though the "organizing of the credit of the poor" has already effected the distribution of \$750,000,000 yearly, the moral effect of leading the people up to self help is of much greater consequence than the financial advantages. "It means," he says, "a wholesale mobilization of productive forces, fuller satisfaction to the toiler without the additional taxation of any one, diminution of want, a diffusion of prosperity, to a very great extent the disappearance of economic strife, education, elevation, the making of the entire community richer, happier and better."

This system of banking is not suitable to the people of the United States at present. The poorer classes are not permanent; the laborer is too speculative. The small trader is also ready to take large chances and the tendency would be with such a system, to obtain excessive loans and ruin the banks. When our population becomes stable, every member of the community who is industrious and honest will be a member of some Co-operative Banking association and will obtain whatever financial aid he may in reason need.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
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The twenty-third day of the sixth moon of the twenty-seventh year of Kwang Hsu.

Seal of the Emperor.

THE REPLY OF THE EMPEROR.

In the disturbance which occurred in Peking last year, Sugiyama Akira, the chancellor of our legation, was made the victim of a cruel assassination perpetrated by the soldiers of your country.

His majesty the Emperor of China, feeling profound regret at the incident, has been pleased to send you to our court on a special mission.

We hereby acknowledge the reparation which is due to us. In accepting the message which you have been charged to deliver to us it behooves us to express our belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will in the future become closer and closer. It is our earnest wish that the great work of reform, which depends on your sovereign, will soon be found effective in progress, and that the maintenance of permanent peace in Eastern Asia be thereby secured.

We trust that your majesty, as the result of your mission you will not fail to state that we pray for his unbounded happiness and prosperity.

is estimated that there is an increase of about eight per cent from last year in the academic and scientific departments.

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Californian at Tacoma.

The big new American-Hawaiian line steamship Californian, 4,597 tons registered, Captain Lyons, will arrive in port this morning from the lower Sound, and will load a part cargo of flour at the Puget Sound flour mills for Honolulu. The Californian is the second of this line to come to this city, the first having been the American.

The Californian sailed from New York city June 16 for Honolulu, via San Francisco and Puget Sound. She made the excellent time of two months and three days to San Francisco via the straits, arriving August 19. After discharging at San Francisco she reloaded with a part cargo of freight for Honolulu and arrived at Nainaimo the 16th inst. to load coal, finishing with flour here. She will load sugar at Honolulu for New York direct.—Tacoma Ledger Sept. 22

Half a dozen people were injured in a wreck at Fairchild, Wash.
An anti-anarchist league has been organized in San Diego, Cal.
Mrs. George M. Pullman will be granted a divorce from her husband.
The schooner Sadia was wrecked near Ensenada, on the Mexican coast.
Two men were drowned in the Rocky Rapids on the Upper Columbia river.
The steamer Sonoma carries \$9,000,000 in gold from Sydney to San Francisco.
Manuel, who sloped with an American woman, Cal., married woman, was arrested.
Japanese laborers are to be imported into the Klondike for work in the mines.
The California Cured Fruit Association

The Mackay cable bid requires no subsidy and no guarantee. It simply means that, landing rights having been

Monolulu, October 7, 1901.

OUR STANDARD OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONDUCT WILL NEVER BE RAISED TO THE PROPER LEVEL UNTIL WE MAKE THE SCOUNDREL WHO SUCCEEDS FEEL THE WEIGHT OF A HOSTILE PUBLIC OPINION EVEN MORE STRONGLY THAN THE SCOUNDREL WHO FAILS.—Theodore Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt talked with Senator Carter, president of the St. Louis Exposition Commission, over the matter of exhibits from the insular possessions, and

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London

A LABOR INVASION

25,000 Porto Ricans Intended for Hawaii.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 20. —P. J. Mandura, representative of the Hawaiian sugar planters, who arrived here today to take charge of the shipment of Porto Ricans to Honolulu to work on the sugar plantations, says that they have proved such satisfactory laborers and are so well pleased with their new home that the order has been increased to 25,000 Porto Ricans. There are already 7,000 of them in Hawaii. If the total number of emigrants desired cannot be obtained from Porto Rico the planters have decided to try Filipinos instead and will begin importing them in large numbers.

"The Planters' Association has not decided upon any definite number of Porto Ricans to import, but will continue to bring them over as long as they are willing to come," said Mr. F. M. Swamy yesterday when questioned in regard to the New Orleans dispatch, published elsewhere, and which gives F. J. Mandura as authority for a statement that 25,000 Porto Ricans would be brought to the Hawaiian Islands.

"I do not know F. J. Mandura; the Planters' Association has an agent in Porto Rico, but not this man. There are several men employed by us to take care of the Porto Ricans between New Orleans and Honolulu, and he may, possibly be one of them."

"The statement as far as I know is totally unauthorized. The Planters as an association have not formed any idea as to the number of laborers to be brought here from Porto Rico, and this will depend entirely upon the individual planters and the Porto Ricans themselves."

"The Porto Ricans have been fairly satisfactory. There are some poor ones among them, as can be found in any race, but as a whole I think they were quite satisfactory. A good many of them were weak from lack of food when they came, but their physique is being built up again, under the influence of good and wholesome food."

"I think the statement that there are over seven thousand of them here is a mistake. I do not believe there are that many. About 2,500 men were brought here, and a good many women and children, the total will not exceed 5,000. There are several shipments on the way, and I believe the planters will keep on bringing the Porto Ricans as long as they are willing to come."

"No Filipinos have been brought over yet, and no action towards their importation has been taken by the Planters' Association. We do not know as yet whether the government will allow them to be brought over. The term Filipino embraces a good many different kinds of people, and we do not know what kind of laborers they might make on the sugar plantations."

BRITISH INDUSTRY READY TO FIGHT

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Sir Christopher Furness, the English steel and ship manufacturer, who arrived on the Deutschland, in an interview is quoted as saying:

"I have not come to America to form any steamship companies or make any deals. I have had a number of experts over here visiting the shipyards and steel works. I have their reports, and England, which are said to hold the idea that an extra output per man interferes with competition, labor in England, especially skilled labor, is realizing that it is for its best interest to give up the idea of limiting the output per man, and also is beginning to realize that much is to be feared from competition from Germany and principally from America."

"While in America the price of labor is higher, yet the product per man is so much greater that labor really costs less in the United States."

"The threatened American trade and industrial supremacy almost created a panic at first, but we are aware of the fact that we have been driven until our backs are up against the wall, and now we must fight."

"The idea of running steamships loaded with cargo from Chicago to Europe I consider impracticable. The Lachine canal has a depth of only fourteen feet or so, I believe, and ships cannot carry enough freight to make this scheme profitable."

Weather on Hawaii.

Purser Loy, of the steamer Mauna Loa, reports that no rain has reached Hamakua. Kau coast has had fine weather, with a few showers. Honolulu mill has stopped grinding. The schooner Eclipse was passed at Kailua, off Kona. On the home trip fine weather and smooth seas were experienced all through the channels.

I have come myself with the idea of improving the manufacture of steel and building of ships in England.

"As to the problem of labor unions in

TOPICS OF FOREIGN SPORT TERSELY TOLD

Starter Caldwell is again in the divorce court.

Walter J. Travis, of New York, retains the amateur golf championship.

J. J. Crookes, of San Rafael, broke the amateur golf record by making nine holes in 42.

Jockeys Russell and Holmes have left for Austria.

Stanford freshmen defeated Reid's School in the first football game of the season.

Bobby Walthour rode a mile indoors in 1:32.3-5, and two miles in 2:06, both new records.

At Cleveland, the stallion John A. McKerron trotted a mile to a wagon in 2:06.2, establishing a new world's record for amateur drivers.

The last quarter was trotted in 0:30.4.

John Grace, of San Francisco, will act as judge in the American Water-tube meeting in St. Louis.

Frank Kramer rode twenty-five miles in 58:55.2-5, a world's record in competition. The old record was 1 hour 25 seconds.

Rube Ferns, the welterweight cham-

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RAIDS BY THE POLICE

Good Night's Work Done by Chillingworth.

A big and successful raid was made Saturday night by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and some of his officers. Mr. Chillingworth had ascertained that the famous Hotel resort was again being run at full blast, so he determined to put an end to the nuisance by summary methods. Approaching from the mauka side, where he was not expected, and peering his men at different places, he surprised the people he was after. His masterly maneuver resulted in the arresting of eight women and five men. They were all put in the patrol wagon and taken to the police station, from which, however, nearly all of them were bailed out very soon after.

The deputy sheriff next visited several of the Chinese gambling dens in Palama. The wily Orientals resort to all kinds of schemes to evade the clutches of the law. Guards are posted, and it is often that the approach of the police is heralded by a sharp whistle, which warns the gamblers of approaching danger. Trap doors are in use, and underground gambling dens are common. At one place the entrance is very ingenious. In a little store facing the street the counter is so arranged that one of its sides can be pushed back, thereby revealing the entrance to the den. The deputy sheriff is up to all of their tricks, however, and the Mongolians fear him as they would a devil.

At one place visited the muffled sound of the palku dominoes revealed the presence of gamblers, but when the place was entered the Chinamen, who had evidently been warned, sat quietly playing "for fun," with smiles that were childlike and bland. Not a cent was in sight, and they were safe for the time.

At another place on the mauka side of King street, near the river, Mr. Chillingworth went in with his men, sending some of them around by the back stairs, while he himself, with a couple of men, went up the front stairs and placed himself by the door. The game was going on in a small room in the second story of a three-story house. When the policemen made a dash through the back door pandemonium immediately ensued. The light was overturned, and there was a great clatter of feet, as the gamblers rushed for the windows and doors. Those who went for the doors were turned back or held by the police, but among the ones who took to the window, several succeeded in getting away. As the drop was nearly fifteen feet, it is wonderful that none of them were hurt.

As soon as a candle was lighted everything became quiet at once. Several of the Celestials were making a good point at sleeping in a couple of beds in the side room, and the realistic way in which they rubbed their eyes when hauled forth by the officers, ought to have met with more success than it did, if only for its histrionic merits.

First of all the evidence, a box with the cash and some counters, was secured, and then a chance was given the captives to release themselves by paying bail. Most of them did this, but a few impudently wretches were taken to the police station. Later on, however, these were bailed out by their friends. It is a curious fact that no self-respecting Chinaman can bear to see his fellow Celestial in the captivity of the "foreign devils." The catch had resulted in eleven gamblers.

Lastly, Mr. Chillingworth took a little trip up to Punchbowl to a place on which he has been having his weather eye open for some time. When he came back he had with him a young Porto Rican girl and a huckster named Rodriguez. They were both incarcerated, Rodriguez answering to two serious charges. He bailed himself out later.

Upon the whole, Mr. Chillingworth's work on Saturday night must be said to be quite a creditable performance, no fewer than twenty-six arrests being made by him, all told.

NOTES OF SPORT IN HAPPY HILO

Another race is brewing between the yachts Mabel and Flash. Both craft are now undergoing changes, and when they come out of the carpenter's hands they will each be much speedier than they were in the last race. The Mabel will take on a little more centerboard, and the Flash will have a smoother bottom. The owners of the yachts are both confident of the superior racing qualities of their respective yachts, and from the talks that are put up opinions are about evenly divided as to the result.—Tribune.

There will be racing at Hoolulu Park Saturday afternoon, October 12. A three-eighths mile dash has been scheduled between Bushwacker and Merrill's Force, and it is probable that two or three other races will be added, making an interesting afternoon of sport. The race between Bushwacker and Merrill's Force was arranged by Jim O'Rourke and William O'Rourke, and both horses will be backed by big faith. The racing begins at 4 o'clock p. m. The admission fee will be 25 cents.—Herald.

The Kohala Water Scheme.

A. S. Tuttle and Harold Cruzan, surveyors for the Bishop estate, have succeeded in reaching the source of Waipio stream, and have cut a trail upon the watershed between Hamakua and Kohala. The surveys are being made with the purpose of supplying the Bishop estate with water. They estimate a daily supply of the Waipio stream at 8,000,000 gallons, while lower down the valley the stream runs at a rate of nearly 60,000,000 gallons per day.

Peggy Ryan, who left California with \$2,500, has returned from eastern race tracks with \$15,000. He will bring Nones, the great distance three-year-old, to California.

General Funston was successfully operated upon for appendicitis.

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|---------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| PERU | SEPT. 27 | COPTIC | OCT. 1 |
| NIPPON MARU | OCT. 4 | AMERICA MARU | OCT. 1 |
| PERU | OCT. 11 | PEKING | OCT. 15 |
| COPTIC | OCT. 12 | GALIC | OCT. 23 |
| AMERICA MARU | OCT. 20 | HONGKONG MARU | NOV. 2 |
| PEKING | NOV. 7 | CHINA | NOV. 9 |
| GALIC | NOV. 14 | DORIC | NOV. 15 |
| HONGKONG MARU | NOV. 23 | NIPPON MARU | NOV. 24 |
| PERU | DEC. 1 | CHINA | DEC. 2 |
| PERU | DEC. 10 | COPTIC | DEC. 16 |
| NIPPON MARU | DEC. 18 | | |

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, October 4.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports.
Saturday, October 5.
Schr. Robert R. Hind, Hellingensen, 25 days from Port Gamble.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports.
Schr. Blanche & Ella, from Koolau ports.
Sunday, October 6.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
Str. Waiakole, Pitts, from Kaula ports; 9 a. m.
Str. Nanea, Wyman, from Kaula ports; 1:45 a. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports; 5:10 a. m.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Kaula ports; 2:45 a. m.

Monday, October 7.
S. S. America Maru, going, from the Orient.

DEPARTED.

Friday, October 4.
S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, for the Orient; 2 p. m.
Str. Hanalei, Pederson, for Hanalei and Ahukini; 5 p. m.
Str. Ceylon, Willer, in ballast, for the Sound.

Saturday, October 5.
Schr. Moi Wahine, for Island ports.
Sunday, October 6.
Am. schr. Wm. H. Smith, Smith, for Port Townsend.

Monday, October 7.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Lahaina, Kaula, Honokaa and Kukuihaele; 5 p. m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports.
Schr. Malole, for Kaula ports.
Schr. Blanche & Ella, for Kaula ports.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The manager of Naalehu plantation, Kau, Mr. G. C. Hewitt, is in town.
Mr. W. H. Lambert, of the Hilo Railroad Company, is in town.

W. R. Castle has bought all the cane planted on the agreement with the South Hona Agricultural Company.

A meeting of plantation managers on Kauai was to be held yesterday to discuss matters connected with the plantations.

The dedication of the new St. Augustine Catholic chapel at Waikiki, now in course of construction, will take place next month.

Romana, the little Porto Rican girl who was found begging a few days ago, is being taken care of by the Salvation Army people.

Pahala plantation, in Kau, is turning out about fifty tons of sugar a day. The yield for this year is about 5,000 tons above the estimate.

Professor Koehle leaves this morning for Maui to make an investigation into insect blights which have been appearing on the trees of that island.

Hilo is going to have another yacht race between the Mabel and the Dash. Both boats are at present undergoing changes which will increase their speed.

Captain Clarke, superintendent of the Wilder Steamship Company, returned Saturday from Hilo, where he visited with a view to handling the sugar product of that place.

Seven inches of rain had fallen in Lihue and Nawiliwili, according to the latest advices from Kauai. While it is a nuisance for the traffic it is very welcome to plantation people.

The steamers coming from Hawaii all report that no rain has yet fallen in Hamakua district. The cane is suffering very much, and is very yellow. This is especially true of the young cane.

The seventh annual report of the Salvation Army has just appeared. It shows that during the past year \$1,553.95 have been raised, this amount being larger than that of last year by \$269.66.

C. H. Raven, principal of Haou School, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Education and accepted a position in the custom house, which he took an examination last summer.

The Pacific Mill Company has increased its capital stock from \$12,000 to \$50,000. The company now proposes to start business on a large scale, selling house building material cheaper than the present rates.

The Kinau reports the following sugar on Hawaii: Oahu, 3,300; Maui, 11,000; Waiakole, 13,000; Hakala, 10,000; Laupahoehoe, 1,200; Paauhoo, 2,000; Paauhoo, 2,400; Honokaa, 2,300; Kukuihaele, 2,500; Punaia, 1,200.

J. H. Boyd, the Superintendent of Public Works, and his assistant, Marston Campbell, are expected from Hilo by the next Kinau. According to David Haugh these gentlemen left for Hilo at the same time he started for this city.

Last Monday a blind champagne by the name of Genkichi, and his wife, Suze, at Fukui-cho, Kobe, were arrested for the crime of infanticide. They were found out to have put to death six infants during the last four years by starvation.

Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, received notice by the last mail that he had been elected to membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, whose sessions just closed at Denver. He has also been elected a fellow in the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.

WOULD NOT UNCOVER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—On all the incoming steamers yesterday the bands played funereal music, and passengers stood uncovered, in honor of President McKinley. Prof. O. Hattsteadt, of the University of Milwaukee, a cabin passenger of the Hamburg liner Belgravia, was the only exception.

The Belgravia had just been docked and the passengers were gathered on the square where the baggage was to be examined, when the band of the Pennsylvania began Chopin's funeral march. Every head was bowed save Prof. Hattsteadt's. He was asked by several passengers to take off his hat but refused.

Customs Inspector T. J. Donohue became suspicious. When the professor came to have his baggage examined the inspector lifted off his hat.

A shower of silver spoons and a pair of opera glasses fell out. The professor was allowed to go upon paying a duty of \$9 on the articles.

GRAND JURY AT ASYLUM TO STUDY METHODS

Two Women There Said to Be Sane. Japanese Officers Will Tour the States.

The grand jury made another trip of investigation yesterday afternoon and one which may result in some sensational findings being returned by that body.

The party first visited the Oahu Insane Asylum, and thoroughly inspected that institution. The controversy between the Board of Health and Superintendent of Public Works James H. Boyd, over the location of the rock crusher, was one of the objects of the trip, though the real cause of the visit is said to have been of a more sensational nature. It is reported that the principal cause of the visit was the investigation of a story that two women were being illegally imprisoned at the asylum, as a result of a plot to secure their property. One of the women is said to have been sent to the asylum at the instance of a daughter and her husband, though perfectly sane, and retained against her will. There is said to be another case very similar, and members of the grand jury investigated these reports thoroughly. The women in question were examined by the jury, and they also conversed with the nurse in their efforts to get at the truth of the charges. Whether or not the jury found enough to justify the return of an indictment cannot be learned, but the matter will very likely be presented in the report to the court. Neither Superintendent Maister nor the hospital authorities are blamed in any way for these alleged legal imprisonments, though the jury may order the adoption of more stringent rules in regard to the admission of patients.

Superintendent Maister also pointed out to the grand jury the results of the blasting at the stone quarry, and some of the jurymen seemed duly impressed with the situation, though it is hardly thought that any action will be taken. Many of them, though in favor of a removal of the stone crusher, appear to feel that the expense is too great, while some are of the opinion that as the buildings of the asylum are becoming old and unfit for use, it would be better if that institution were further removed from the city. The jury will very likely report that the asylum is as cleanly and well-kept as present conditions permit.

The grand jury next visited the Oahu prison, and were shown over all the buildings and grounds by Jailor Henry. They appeared well pleased with the way the prison was conducted, and made an examination into every cell and ward in the jail. Many of the prisoners were questioned by members of the grand jury, but generally they had no complaint to make, except as to their imprisonment. Mr. Henry was also interviewed as to conditions at the prison. One objection found by the jury was the practice of confining prisoners convicted of capital offenses and the more serious crimes with those guilty of smaller offenses, and there was some talk of recommending the construction of a separate prison, which shall be apart from the jail.

The Reformatory at Palama was also visited yesterday afternoon, though the party remained there but fifteen minutes. Superintendent Needham acted as host, and the jury was shown over the entire building as speedily as possible. This place was also found to be clean and well kept.

The party left the judiciary building at 1 o'clock and it was after 5 before the trip of investigation was concluded.

INVESTIGATION OF SCHOOLS.

The grand jury has subpoenaed a number of witnesses from among the school directors and principals, and will look into some of the methods and purposes of the Board of Education today. Among the matters to be looked into is the truancy of pupils, who have been causing the police so much trouble. Among other things, the grand jury, it is said, will inquire into the results of the trip of Miss Rose Davidson to the Hawaiian Islands, and also into the need of inspectors, and of night schools.

MANILA NO PLACE FOR HIM

J. C. Rains, a passenger on the America Maru, was a resident of Honolulu about eight months, and will look into some of the methods and purposes of the Board of Education today.

Among the matters to be looked into is the truancy of pupils, who have been causing the police so much trouble. Among other things, the grand jury, it is said, will inquire into the results of the trip of Miss Rose Davidson to the Hawaiian Islands, and also into the need of inspectors, and of night schools.

During the afternoon Mr. Aoki and Mr. Riko were the guests of Postmaster Oat and paid a visit to the executive mansion and other points of interest.

Of course, proceedings before most of the courts are still conducted in the Spanish language, and will continue so for the next five years. An American lawyer is at a disadvantage in that respect. However, that is not the reason which bars so many from trying to build up a practice. They just don't want to live in Manila or elsewhere in the purely military, fully intended remaining there, and growing up with the country, but I have decided not to obey the old, worn motto, "Go West, young man," but will return to the Coast and take up my old practice.

GERMAN TROOPS WELCOMED.

A Colonial Detachment Returns Home Through Austria.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The correspondent of the Times at Vienna says the detachment of German East Asiatic infantry passing through Austria on its way home from China, has been received with enthusiasm at Trieste, and will be received with similar enthusiasm at Vienna. The reception is purely military, but the press represents it as a popular welcome, and calls the fraternization of the Austrian and German soldiers a proof of the cordial relations existing between the two countries. The German troops will be reviewed by Emperor Francis Joseph tomorrow (Saturday).

The idea of letting the troops pass through Austria was conceived by Emperor William.

Chinese Envoy of Apology Na Tung was received with his suite by the Emperor of Japan and after handing in his letter of apology was entertained at tiffin at the palace. With Prince Chun given a friendly reception at Berlin, the impression on the Chinese mind which is open usually to force rather than consideration, the Allies must have fought simply for the fun of it all.

Marion Chilcott is Once More Fined at Hilo.

AGENT R. T. GUARD, of the Matson line, is in the city to make an appeal from the penalty imposed upon Capt. Nelson of the Ship Marion Chilcott, by Deputy Collector Ridgway, of Hilo. He will present his case to Collector Stackable at once and will endeavor to have the fine imposed remitted.

The point which will be made by Guard, will be a peculiar one and will show a remarkable state of mind as to conditions here in regard to the coasting laws. When the present system became operative here Collector Stackable was notified to make his rules in accordance with those which obtain in the great coasting trade, that from New York, on Atlantic ports, and California or Puget Sound ports. There is in this the same certified invoices, but in addition there is a sworn statement, which is to the effect that nothing was received or removed during the trip through foreign waters.

The law is very explicit that any vessel going from one collection district into another shall clear and enter. This would seem to set at rest every possible sort of a cavil as to the necessity for entering in these islands, as there is a complete change of jurisdiction. In fact one of the captains who once made a protest against entering his vessel, showed his clearance papers, which he had taken out in San Francisco. This he said he had to do, but he contended there was no reason for his entering here.

It was reported here yesterday that the Matson people will not make any settlement of the fine, but will simply put out the cargo of the ship and take in sugar, departing for San Francisco without the formality of clearing. This means there will be a high old time when the captain tries to pass customs there. In addition should the ship ever return to this collection district there may be imposed a new fine and in addition a penalty for not paying, for the collection of which the ship may be seized and sold.

Deputy Collector Ridgway has reported that he did more than was required of him in his effort to have the ship's course straight. He not only went to the captain and told him that he had better enter, but later he went again and told the captain that only a few hours remained, in which he could enter his ship without a penalty. But it is said the fault is that of the agent for when the captain wanted to enter his ship then it was that the agent held the papers and insisted that there was no need of the course, and thus made it impossible for the captain to follow his own ideas in the matter.

This is the second time the Chilcott has been fined here. The first time was a year ago when the captain and mate were fined \$1,000 apiece here for unloading without clearing, the fine being later reduced to \$150 each. There is a new captain in the ship now.

FRENCH GENERAL BACK FROM CHINA

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Times from Marseilles says there have been great rejoicings there this week over the return of General Vayron, one of the French general staff, which took part in the expedition to China.

General Vayron has been much affected by the attentions shown to him, especially by his promotion to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

All the members of the general staff are optimistic regarding China's immediate future. They believe that the Chinese now comprehend that Europe is a force to be reckoned with, and that a long reign of peace will be the result of this. The foreign military contingents remaining in China are said to be ample to preserve tranquillity.

The Paris correspondent of the Times quotes an interview with General Vayron by a representative of the Temps. The general praised Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and the Russians, and also said that the relations between himself and the British commanders were cordial. The British, however, had much more in common with the Americans. The British troops included a detachment of Sikhs whom the French do not regard as soldiers.

GERMAN PRESS IS AGAINST ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times quotes an editorial in the Kreuz Zeitung, which describes the campaign of calumny waged by a section of the German press in regard to the British operations in South Africa as the expression of the "universal indignation of the Continental press at the brutalities perpetrated against the Boer women and children."

The same paper protests against comparing the British methods in 1870-71 with the British methods in South Africa. The correspondent remarks that it is the inevitable custom of German newspaper controversialists to endeavor by every possible means to confuse the issue. If, he says, the German pro-Boer organs desire to give the German public an opportunity to be impartial, let them publish the German military proclamations of 1870-71 side by side with the proclamations of Lord Kitchener and other British commanders in the present war.

The Revival of Schooners.

The great activity in the Maine shipyards this year, especially in Bath, has led to a revival of some of the old predictions of the sea dogs. A few years ago, when the barges first came into use and the two and three-masted schooners were hauled up to rot, the prediction was freely made, that the days of the schooner were numbered. But it seems that in the construction this year the schooner leads. The barges is an unwieldy thing, and in case of a storm a dangerous and unmanageable incumbrance. Schooners of large carrying capacity are economical to manage, and are coming into high favor again. In the future they will not

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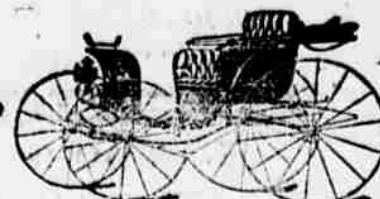
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